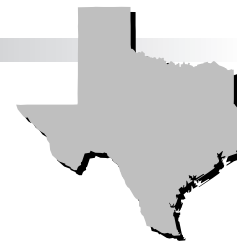


# TEXAS



YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE:

1991

TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998:

\$37,036,533

## DISEASE BURDEN

### Breast Cancer

#### From 1991 to 1995...

- 11,991 Texas women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	23.9	26.0
White	23.1	25.7
Black	32.4	31.5
Hispanic	17.1	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	7.5	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death  
Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	53	56
1996	68	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

#### In 1999, an estimated...

- 2,800 Texas women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 11,300 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

### Cervical Cancer

#### From 1991 to 1995...

- 1,683 Texas women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	3.3	2.8
White	2.9	2.5
Black	6.6	6.1
Hispanic	4.7	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.1	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death  
Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	78*	79*
1996	90	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

\* Within the previous 2 years

#### In 1999, an estimated...

- 400 Texas women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.<sup>†</sup>
- 1,100 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

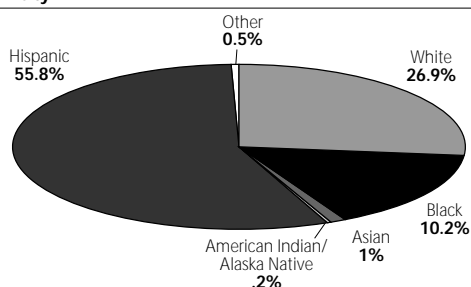
Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

<sup>†</sup>1998 data

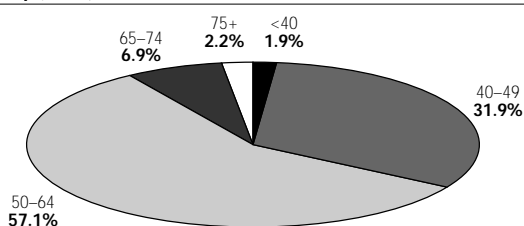
## CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Texas Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

#### by Race/Ethnicity



#### by Age Group (Years)



#### Number of Mammograms

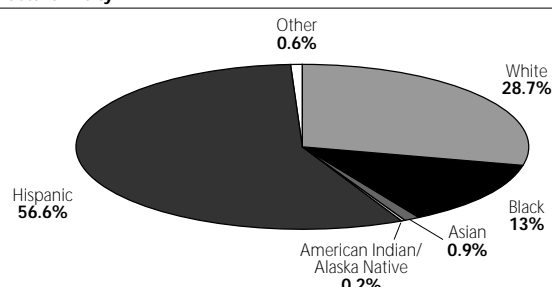
94,701

given through the Texas program as of September 30, 1998

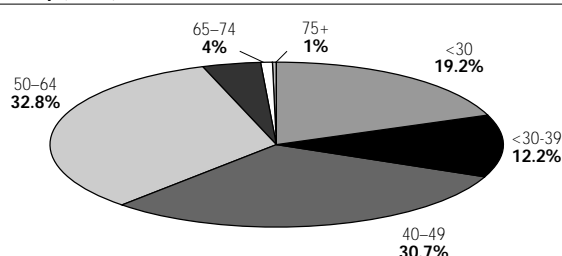
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Texas Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

#### by Race/Ethnicity



#### by Age Group (Years)



#### Number of Pap tests

84,809

given through the Texas program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

## STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

### 1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram or Pap test, women must be aged 40 and older.
- There is no residency requirement for screening eligibility.

### PRIMARY RECRUITING STRATEGIES FOR SCREENING

- Public education and outreach efforts began in September 1996. Information is not yet available.

### 1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN TEXAS

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20–64	25	65	2	9	76
Women age 40–64	22	71	3	6	80

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

### CONTACT

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### HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Texas' program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. In 1991, Texas developed a comprehensive program. The state received funds totaling \$37,036,533 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 11,991 Texas women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 23.9 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for black women was 32.4 per 100,000 women. The percent of Texas women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 53 percent in 1992 to 68 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 11,300 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 2,800 deaths from breast cancer in Texas women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Texas' program provided 94,701 mammograms.

One thousand six hundred eighty-three women in Texas died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 3.3 per 100,000 women, which was above the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for black women was 6.6 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 90 percent of Texas women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 78 percent of women in Texas reported having had a Pap test within the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 1,100 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 400 deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in Texas women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 84,809 Pap tests.

Texas does support breast cancer screening and education programs, and legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening, breast reconstruction or prosthesis. The state also mandates the accreditation of breast cancer facilities and requires physicians to inform patients of alternative therapies. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 25 percent of Texas women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in Texas had to be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 40 years of age for a mammogram or Pap test.